

members. But the master minds seem determined to pass this bill at all hazards, and the people have become so worn out with ineffective legislation upon this subject that they are glad to have some action definitely taken in the matter even if it bear a mild odor of corruption. They are willing to put up with something of a job if the larger component parts are benefited.

#### Bergh and the Fire Commissioners.

In a communication which we publish in another column from the Fire Commissioners to Mr. Bergh it is clearly shown that in attacking the Fire Department Mr. Bergh has stopped aside from the legitimate field of his operations. No one doubts for a moment that he and his agents are doing great good in this city by the exercise of that practical humanity on which their society is based, but it should be plain to a man like Mr. Bergh that in the case of firemen going to a conflagration, where not only property of great value is at stake, but human lives also, his complaint of fast driving is a mere shadow. Mr. Bergh wrote to the Commissioners, alleging that owing to the reckless driving of one of their men in Nassau street a few days ago a young man had his leg broken; and this accident was made a text for a general dissertation on the manner in which the fire engines and trucks are driven along the streets. After dilating at great length upon the subject, and speaking of the chances the firemen have of saving life, Mr. Bergh says, "The remedy is worse than the disease; for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath the modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner." In the first place Mr. Bergh forgets, or overlooks, the fact that the right of way and rapidity of movement are provided for and established by law in order to protect the lives and property of citizens. But in the exercise of this provision no apparatus is allowed to be driven more rapidly than a man, who runs in front of the horses, can make his way along the street. Every instance of the violation of these rules is promptly investigated, and so effectual has been the discipline under the present Commissioners that during a period of nearly five years there have not been as many accidents from street collisions, &c., as there were in one year under the old régime. Of all our public servants those having charge of the Fire Department are least open to censure. No sooner is the alarm of "fire" given than the men are ready to risk their lives in the attempt to save life and property. But the Fire Commissioners cite a fact to Mr. Bergh which knocks his theory of saving burning timbers "on the head." They show where the arrival of a ladder-truck with the utmost speed was the means of saving eight persons, who had been driven on to the roof of a burning house, on the 26th of September last. A few moments—not minutes—later and these eight persons would have perished. What would Mr. Bergh or the citizens of New York have said if the truckmen had waited in the streets discussing the question of "right of way" with express vans and fruit carts until after these persons had been launched into eternity? All would have prayed for the Legislature to confer the right of way on the Fire Department immediately. If Mr. Bergh will visit the Commissioners they will, no doubt, gladly exhibit their studs of horses for his inspection, and he can report upon the animals and keep within the line of his duty; but it will be better for Mr. Bergh not to interfere in the future with a department whose management could be by no means improved by any suggestions he might advance.

CONGRESS.—The St. Domingo discussion was resumed yesterday in the Senate, Messrs. Howe and Frelinghuysen replying to Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Schurz putting in his oar on the side of the Senator from Massachusetts. In regard to the Ku Klux question Mr. Thurman, democrat, said that it was the most important subject now before the country, and that it deserved the most earnest deliberation on the part of the Senate. We may judge from this that the ablest debate of the session is yet to be made. At any rate, it is to be hoped the Ku Klux spectre will be fully exorcised. In the House the Shellbarger anti-Ku Klux bill was generally discussed, without coming to any final decision.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Burnside has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

B. B. Van Valkenburgh, formerly United States Minister to Japan, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Mr. D. W. Gooch, ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, is among the arrivals at the Brevoort House.

A party of Japanese noblemen who have been on a visit to Washington to inspect the working of the machinery of government are now staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Governor Sanford E. Church, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Farnsworth, ex-Chancellor of the Michigan University, is stopping at the Everett House.

Colonel Gebhard, of the United States Coast Survey, is temporarily at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Ross Campbell, of Baltimore, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, has taken quarters at the St. Nicholas.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—12:30 P. M.  
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer over Massachusetts Monday evening has passed to the northeast beyond our coast. The area of high pressure Monday night in Tennessee now covers Ohio and Lake Michigan. The pressure appears to have decidedly fallen, with a large increase of temperature, in the extreme northwest. The barometer is stationary in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, has prevailed to-day east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Gulf States. On the immediate Gulf coast the barometer has fallen slightly, with threatening weather.

#### PROBABILITIES.

Fresh southeast and northeast winds, with falling barometer, are probable for Wednesday on the upper lakes, and the same with cloudy or rainy weather in the Gulf States.

Partly cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes.

#### FOURTEEN, THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

MEMPHIS, March 28, 1871.

The story of Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, having been recently, grew out of the fact that a noted St. Louis detective came here in search of him when it was learned that Forrester had been here three months before.

## THE FRENCH ANARCHY.

### Eloquent Speech of M. Thiers in the National Assembly.

### A Solemn Oath Taken Not to Betray the Republic.

### Marseilles and St. Etienne Tranquillized.

### The Germans Anxious to Occupy Paris.

### Blanqui to be President of the Rouge Republic.

### Flourens, Pyat and Delescluze to be Head Centres.

### More Barricades Erected by the Insurgents.

### A Dissolution of the "Rotten" Assembly Proposed.

### The Duc d'Aumale's Assassination Advocated.

### Meeting of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Brussels.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Advices from Versailles, dated yesterday and to-day, contain the following news, which I transmit for publication in the HERALD:—

#### M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

M. Thiers made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly yesterday (Monday), in which he defended the wisdom of his policy and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the republic.

MARSEILLES AND ST. ETIENNE TRANQUILLIZED.

Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the reds obtained control for a while, the government officers have been restored, and order now prevails.

#### WANT TO OCCUPY PARIS.

The Times special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

#### ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Four generals are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country.

#### MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

It is said in Paris that the Versailles government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire.

#### THE PARIS REDS.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The City Quiet.—A Sweet Government.—The Election Parce-Barricades and Vigilance.—Proposed Dissolution of the Assembly.—Want Paris Demands—Assassination Advocated.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

I am enabled to report for the information of the HERALD the following intelligence received from Paris:—

#### THE CITY QUIET.

The London Times special correspondent telegraphs that Paris has nearly resumed her usual appearance.

#### A SWEET GOVERNMENT.

It is expected that M. Blanqui will be the President of the new government, and that its power will centre in Flourens, Pyat, Delescluze, Lefranc and Vermorel.

#### THE ELECTION OF SUNDAY LAST.

The conservatives were successful in Sunday's elections only in the arrondissements of the Bourse, the Louvre and Passy. Twenty of the members of the insurgent committee were elected. The rich generally abstained from visiting the polls and the merchants voted the conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exceptions of Flourens, Blanqui, Pyat and Gambon.

#### THE VOTE CAST.

Le Soir reports that 180,000 votes were cast at the elections of Sunday, about half the number polled at the last plebiscite.

#### BARRICADES AND VIGILANCE.

Barricading continues and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendôme has the aspect of a camp.

#### PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

La Nouvelle République advises the commune to pronounce the dissolution of the rotten Assembly and to impeach its members.

#### WHAT PARIS DEMANDS.

The official Journal of the Central Republican Committee in an editorial in to-day's issue says the first task of the newly elected municipality of Paris will be the completion of a charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of the large towns from being swamped by the country.

#### A SECOND ARTICLE IN THE SAME JOURNAL DEMANDS THAT ALL MATTERS RELATIVE TO PARIS MUST BE WITHIN THE DOMAIN OF THE COMMUNE.

#### THE PARIS DEPUTIES TO RESIGN.

La Ferrière says the Deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have determined to resign and merely await the opportunity.

#### A NEW MINISTRY.

The same journal says that a new Ministry will soon be formed, which will include the Duc de Broglie in the office of Foreign Affairs and Marshal MacMahon in the Ministry of War.

#### ASSASSINATION ADVOCATED.

The Journal Officiel contains an article signed by Vallant advocating the assassination of the Duc d'Aumale.

#### CHIEFS SUSPECTED.

Rumor says that General Cremer is suspected by the committee and has gone to Versailles.

#### GENERAL REPORTS.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prince Frederick Charles' Army Stationary.—Meeting of the Peace Commissioners at Brussels.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

Despatches from Versailles, which I forward for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, announce that the army of Prince Frederick Charles, occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

#### THE FINAL PEACE TREATY.

A telegram from Brussels reports that the plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at two o'clock this afternoon at the French Legation. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for future meetings.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### Neutrality in War—The Supply of Arms to Belligerents—The Peers and the Army—Preparing for Easter.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 28, 1871.

The Parliamentary debates continue to evolve some very important points of national policy, notwithstanding the fact that the legislation is not, by any means, decisive either for their definition or settlement.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable telegram that during the session of the House of Commons to-day the drift of the discussion was towards legislation to prevent "the exportation of arms to belligerents."

Messrs. Lowther, James, Palmer and others advocated parliamentary action in the premises; but the Attorney General thought the existing laws sufficient. Increased stringency, he said, would tend to make the present system of restrictions operative.

The House of Lords adjourned to-night, after an uninteresting discussion of the defects of the present military system. It is said that the business of this branch of the Parliament has been concluded until after the enjoyment of Easter recess by the Peers.

#### SPAIN.

#### Carlist Agitation Against King Amadeus' Government—The Reactionists in Collision With the Royal Troops—Provincial Excitement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 28, 1871.

It is feared that the prevalence of national quiet in Spain, an unusual and pleasing feature, has been again seriously disturbed through the agency of political reactionists against the King's government.

The Impartial newspaper announced yesterday evening that it had received information, of which it transmits the main points to the HERALD by cable, to the following effect, viz.:—

A Carlist band of sixty men has been beaten and dispersed by the troops in the province of Lerida.

There were attempts at disorder on Sunday in Sagorosa, Cordova and Valencia.

Republican agitation is reported from Andalusia and Carlist demonstrations in the Basque provinces.

#### Calais Against Morocco.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

I have just been informed, for the use of the HERALD, that Spanish envoys have gone to Tangier to prefer claims upon the government of Morocco on behalf of Spain, so that the glories of Prim's campaign will be again brought prominently to the notice of the Spaniards.

#### SWEDEN.

#### Alarming Illness of Her Majesty the Queen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, March 28, 1871.

The King of Sweden has recovered his health after his recent attack of sickness.

The members of the royal family have just been disturbed and agitated by another visitation of disease. I have to telegraph by cable to the HERALD that her Majesty the Queen of Sweden is now ill, and that the symptoms are alarming.

#### INDIA.

#### Council Opposition to the Financial System—Reduction of Direct Taxation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, March 28.—A. M.

The members of the Council of State have reduced the income tax for one year, notwithstanding a first opposition on the part of the Governor General, made in the Queen's name.

#### CUBA.

#### Surrender of an Important Rebel—The Decrease of the Sugar Crop.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 28, 1871.

The insurgent General Paragore surrendered at Puerto Principe.

Very different opinions are entertained as to the probable decrease of the sugar crop of the present year as compared with that of the last previous year. The general impression, however, is that there will be a decrease of from one-fifth to a quarter.

#### LOVE, LUST AND MURDER.

#### Mysterious Affair Near Chillicothe, Ohio—Murder or Suicide—Sad Ending of a Disgraceful Liaison.

CINCINNATI, March 28, 1871.

A special reporter from Chillicothe, Ohio, to-night brings intelligence of the preliminary examination of John S. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Mary Jane Lovell in Ross county, last week. The case is one of the most mysterious and dramatic on record.

Blackburn took the young woman riding along a lonely country road, and was driving at a fast pace. She was a beautiful girl, and was in high spirits when last seen alive, and was in excellent health. Blackburn was undoubtedly committed to jail to-morrow for the murder of the girl. In court he wears a downcast, stolid look, and is evidently suffering intensely, mentally and physically.

What gives the case intense interest here is the fact that Blackburn is a brother to Major C. H. Blackburn, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, and at one time very popular in this city.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### Canal Appropriations—Improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, March 28, 1871.

The report of the Canal Commissioners as presented to Parliament recommends uniformity in the St. Lawrence canal and the construction or improvement of canals, which will require appropriations as follows:—Sault Ste. Marie, \$550,000; Welland Canal, \$3,500,000; Lower Ottawa Canal, \$1,800,000; Chambly Canal, \$1,500,000; deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, \$800,000; Bay Verte Canal, \$3,250,000; St. Lawrence Canal, \$4,500,000; Upper St. Lawrence river, \$250,000.

The House to-night passed the Funding bill as it came from the Senate, by 78 to 42. It provides for funding two-thirds of all bonds, stocks and certificates, with the interest accrued and accruing to July 1, 1871, except the five per cent dollar bonds and the sterling bonds. For this two-thirds coupon registered bonds are to be issued, payable in thirty-four years, with interest payable semi-annually. Certificates of indebtedness are to be issued for the other third, payable when a settlement shall be made with the holders of the bonds.

The House Committee on Bribery and Corruption, appointed during the railroad war in the Legislature, to-day resolved to recommend the expulsion of Messrs. Fayatman and Andrews, two colored members of the House.

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

#### The Funding Bill Passed by Both Houses—Expulsion of Colored Representatives.

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#### A Telling Speech by Carl Schurz.

#### Merciless Review of the President's Policy.

#### Secretary Robeson's Ignorance of International Law Exposed.

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Another exciting day in the Senate—Debate on St. Domingo Resumed—Feeble Defence of the Administration—Carl Schurz's Argument Against Annexation.

Everybody here appreciates the force of Mr. Sumner's allusion, in his speech in the Senate yesterday, to the transfer of the question of the Ku Klux to the shores of St. Domingo. The subject of debate in both houses is that of the outrages committed in some of the Southern States by the Ku Klux Klan, and it was as an amendment to the Ku Klux bill that he offered his St. Domingo resolutions. It was said some time ago that so persistent was the President in his determination to push his St. Domingo scheme through Congress without delay, as shown by the manner in which the resolution creating the Commission was pushed through at the last session of the Forty-first Congress, and the speedy departure of the Tennessee, that the first session of the present Congress would be protracted long enough to enable the Commissioners to return with their report, and that then the same system of legislation would be attempted in favor of annexation to finish up the business. In pursuance of this plan it is said that the question of the Ku Klux was introduced for the double purpose of giving the administration party military power in the South, with a view to controlling the elections and of keeping Congress in session with a view to the consummation of the St. Domingo business. Whether these assertions are true or not, the Ku Klux question has assumed what is deemed to be undue importance, and the Commissioners have returned from St. Domingo to find Congress still in session and the St. Domingo scheme the particular point of discussion and the subject of excitement in the Senate. The interest created by Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate yesterday has not yet subsided. Intelligence has been received here that the speech was published in full to-day in all the leading journals in the different States, from Maine to San Francisco. It was telegraphed to the Pacific coast, and formed the largest telegraphic message ever sent so long a distance. Mr. Sumner has received from various quarters many complimentary congratulations. His protest against what he claims to be the usurpation by the executive department of the government of prerogatives which do not belong to it under the constitution seems to have met a hearty response throughout the country, and the echo which has come back to Washington is to the effect that the policy of the President is open to impeachment.

The debate on the St. Domingo scheme, which Mr. Sumner reintroduced in the Senate yesterday, was resumed to-day and will be continued to-morrow by Mr. Schurz, who has the floor and who, it is said, promises to be more plain and pointed than Mr. Sumner in his denunciations of the policy concerning St. Domingo pursued under the direction of the President. When the discussion was resumed to-day Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, who yielded yesterday to a motion for adjournment, defended the course of the administration in the matter as being strictly constitutional and according to precedent, as in the case of Texas. He cited Mr. Sumner for arraignment for not having, as a Senator and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, protested long before against the wrong which he charged had been committed. Mr. Sumner, however, answered him successfully, and showed that when the first treaty was brought to his attention he was not aware of the part the navy of the United States had been called upon to play in sustaining Bax in power and menacing the republic, but as soon as he had learned the facts he denounced the unconstitutional action of the government. After Mr. Howe had taken his seat Mr. Schurz endeavored to obtain the floor, but Mr. Pomeroy, who was temporarily in the chair, recognized Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who arose to defend the President. Frelinghuysen alluded to General Grant's important military services to the country during the rebellion, defended his course in the St. Domingo matter, and reprimanded Mr. Sumner for precipitating this discussion before the Commissioners had returned from St. Domingo and their report had been presented to the Senate. Sumner retorted with effect that the Senators who preceded him had arranged him for not entering his protest sooner, and the Senator from New Jersey—Frelinghuysen—had arraigned him for not postponing it, and that he had taken counsel of neither, but rather had taken counsel of his own heart upon the subject. The effect of Sumner's answer was visible among the spectators in the Senate. There was a movement all through the chamber when Mr. Schurz arose to reply to the arguments advanced by Morton, Howe and Frelinghuysen in favor of the President and the needs of the Navy and State Departments. Schurz is prominent among the readers and ablest debaters in the Senate, and his speech to-day was distinguished for its silent points and its unanswerable argument. In paying a passing compliment to his friend and associate, Mr. Sumner, he said, in the commencement, that the difficulty was not with the mental strength of the Senator from Massachusetts, but with the moral strength of his opponents. Schurz was now fairly under way with his speech, and it was manifest that he intended to handle the President's St. Domingo policy and its friends without gloves. He had prepared copious notes, which lay before him on his desk, and to which he referred now and then, but he made no attempt to read a speech. Books in calf and sheep skin, to be used as authorities, lay piled up all around the Senator's desk; executive documents of recent date, consisting of reports from the Navy and State Departments, were scattered on the neighboring desks of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Schurz came to his work well supplied with ammunition of the solid sort. Immediately in his rear sat Mr. Sumner, who seemed to be acting as a reserve. He, however, was not an idle spectator. He supplied Schurz with numerous suggestions, and was busy turning to authorities and precedents to sustain the position of the Missouri Senator. Whatever may have been the feelings of other Senators on the subject Schurz and Sumner were the only active participants in the fight. Against them was the entire administration party in the Senate. Neither of them, however, seemed to pay any attention to the odds against them. Probably they regarded it only as odds in point of numbers.

Schurz continued his speech without much interruption until he came to that part of it wherein he discussed the war powers of Congress and the President. Upon this point Mr. Howe seemed to be rather sensitive, for the reason that in his speech he had given the President rather more latitude in this regard than has heretofore been accorded him by the ablest American statesmen and jurists. He arose several times to interrupt Mr. Schurz, who was criticizing what he termed the new constitutional doctrine of the Senator from Wisconsin. Schurz was always ready to yield, for, as has been said, he is such a ready debater that an interruption generally results in the discomfiture of the interrupter. Howe proved to be a very feeble opponent and was soon disposed of. Some of the heavier guns, like Morton, were now turned upon the Missouri Senator. He had reached the argument, or rather the precedent, quoted by the President's friends with regard to the annexation of Texas. Up to yesterday, when it was partially expounded by Mr. Sumner, this was regarded as one of the strong points in favor of the President's mode of annexing St. Domingo.

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